The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,991.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BULKLEY—August 3rd, at Poona, 17 Neutral Lines, the wife of T. A. Bulkley, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

WATSON—August 4th, at No. 113, Jail Road, Bombay, the wife of Mr. James Watson, Pensioned Inspector of Markets, &c., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—FORD—August 4th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Mauls, M.A., Captain A. C. Clark, R. N. R., Isabella Lovel Ford, only daughter of John Ford, Esq., of Middlesex.

DEATHS.

POPE—August 3rd, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Mr. M. A. R. Pope, Commander of the ship *Red Jacket*, of Liverpool, aged 44 years.

BUTCHER—August 4th at Mussawud, Khandeish, Agnes Young, wife of L. H. Butcher, Esq., C. E., aged 22 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Vizagapatam	19	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	21	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Galle	26
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	31	„ Carwar	32
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Aug.	Down.		Aug	Sept.
Leave Bombay	.....	10 & 24	Leave Bussorah	.....	29	12
„ Kurrachee	.....	14 28	„ Fao	.....	29	12
„ Guadur	.....	15 29			Sept.	
		Sept.	„ Bushire	.....	1	15
„ Muscat	.....	18 1	„ Linga	.....	3	17
„ B. Abbas	.....	20 3	„ Lingah	.....	5	19
„ Linga	.....	21 4	„ Muscat	.....	7	21
„ Bushire	.....	24 7	„ Guadur	.....	9	23
„ Fao	.....	25 8	„ Kurrachee	.....	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	.....	26 9	Arrive Bombay	.....	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 899 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1040 tons 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ross, R.N.R., to Coast and Calcutta on SATURDAY the 8th instant at noon, calling at the usual Ports, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut, weather permitting.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA" (1,646 tons, 300 H. P.) will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th August, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received, on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at *Lloyd's*, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to H. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tanjaring Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN" will leave this positively for LIVERPOOL *viâ* MAURITIUS and the CAPE on the morning of SUNDAY the 9th instant.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th July 1868. Agents of Ship "Albuera."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are request ed to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, others see the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The DEPARTURE of the Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" is unavoidably POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 8th instant, at daylight.

Despatches will be closed on FRIDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, precisely.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4th August 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE, SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive

To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesbrough, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	806	230′ 1″	30′ 25′	17′ 5′

Horse Power — *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10′ 4′	15′ 6′

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201′ 2′	29′ 2′	18′ 7′

Horse Power. — *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Fle Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229′ 6′	27′ 75′	16′ 10′

Horse Power. — *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office. S. & B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/725, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

President and Visitor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,

Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

MR. DOSSAJEE ESMULLJEE, 28, Meadow Street, Bombay,

A large stock of Fresh goods just received by the last Mail.

Gentleman's
Ladies'
Children's } Boots and shoes, new batch,
Ladies' Slippers
Gentlemen's felt and helmet hats.
Angola cloth for gentleman's trousers.
Ladies' Black silk putukoes, new fashion,
Looking Glasses,
Cashmere Cloth, double breadth.
Colored Crape,
Blankets, White and Colored.

Bombay, 3rd August 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders,

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tilokmah, Biscwlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

GHOGAS—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs)—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in succession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 2 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS, ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) of wool, and from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 60 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson, and

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a

SERIES of PERFORMANCES

in Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEKE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets. —Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years. In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	2	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED

BY GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balmic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT

Matico.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—Messrs. BARRIK & Co.

IMPORTANT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,042,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	92 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	13 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
1,000,000	25*	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	15*
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	35 per share
100	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	400 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co	725 to 730 p.sh
1,000,000	1,000	450	.....	New Do... ...	170 p. share
3,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prere Land Co.	90 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	525 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	30 p s	Port Canning	300
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1015

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 per share
300,000	2,500	2 50*	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	28	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
140,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	Is. 11⅝d. to Is. 11¾d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do. do....	Is. 11 9/16d. to Is. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	Is. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
China... ...	60 days' sight...	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94¾
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½ to 109¾
ive per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ...	109
Five and half per cent.	... ...	115 to 115¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	... " 10-5
Spanish Dollars	... " 225
Carolus	... " 190
Mexican Dollars	... " 229
German Crowns	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	... " 188
Bar Silver	... " 108-8
Gold Leaf	... " 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... " 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } Akola } ... New ...	... $20 to 225
Broach...	... 230 to 232
Dholleras	... 235 to 237
Bhownuggur	... 240 to 229
Veeravul...	... 220 to 222
Vingorla...	... 235 to 238
Dharwar Sawginned	... 215 to 220
Khandeish ... } Barsee ... }	

Ready sales ... ... 275 Candies.
Market active.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 16th May 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
SURAT.		CUTCH.	
Gold Coin ...	11,250	Gold Bullion ...	67,635
Silver Bullion ...	17,01,000	Silver ...	22,700
		Silver Coin ...	6,000
PERSIAN GULF.		Rupees ...	49,899
Gold Coin ...	1,100	CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin ...	29,950	Gold Coin ...	12,000
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Silver Bullion ...	4,000
Gold Coin ...	14,220	Rupees ...	5,81,500
Silver Coin ...	11,82,240	GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
CUTCH.		Gold Bullion ...	15,225
Silver Bullion ...	3,000	Silver Bullion ...	15,300
		Rupees ...	2,24,000
Total Gold Rs.	56,570	ADEN.	
" Silver "	28,87,190	Silver Coin ...	18,000
Total for the week..	29,41,060	PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
		Silver Coin ...	20,000
Previously Imported in the year 1868 ...	2,15,90,378	MALABAR AND CANARA.	
		Rupees ...	10,000
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th May 1868...	2,45,31,438	Total Gold Rs.	89,850
Ditto same period 1867	3,55,58,087	" Silver "	8,99,500
Decrease ..	Rs. 1,10,18,649	Total for the week..	Rs. 9,89,350
		Previously Exported in the year 1868 ...	1,06,54,010
		Total from 1st Jan. to 16th May 1868 ...	1,16,43,360
		Ditto same period 1867	1,63,83,838
		Decrease ...	Rs. 47,40,508

CALCUTTA—JULY 30.

The Market for Government Securities was extremely quiet, and quotations remain unaltered; the transactions reported was as follows:—4 per cents, in sums of Rs. 5,000 to 500, at Rs. 4-13 to 4-8 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, only small pieces at Rs. 9-14 premium; 5½ per cents., likewise, only small amounts at Rs. 15-0 premium and 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 9-10 premium.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures sold at Rs. 6-0 premium.

Orders for purchase of Bank of Bengal shares were executed at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares.—One heavy batch sold at Rs. 133; two or three smaller lots were bought at Rs. 133½ and three or four purchases of 5 to 10 shares were made at Rs. 134.

A sale of Punjaub Bank shares was reported at Rs. 80 exclusive of dividend.

People's Bank shares sold at Rs. 41 and 42.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 45 exclusive of dividend.

A sale of a good number of Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, on account of an estate, was reported at Rs. 79 per share.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, July 31.)

A considerable business was done yesterday for London and Liverpool in Linseed and Jute, which produced a decided firmness. There were about 1,870 tons placed for London at £2 per ton, and 500 tons for Liverpool at £1-17-6 per ton. The engagements were as follows, for London, "Knight Bachelor," 2,00 tons Jute; "Knight Companion," 300 tons Jute; "Roman Empire," 100 tons Rice at £1 per ton; "Joanie Douglas," 300 tons Linseed, and 400 tons Jute at £2 per ton, and 100 tons Saltpetre at 10 per ton, "Forfarshire" 400 tons Jute and Linseed at £2 per ton, "Benledi," 300 tons Jute at £2 per ton and 100 tons Rice at 10s. per ton; "Aldershot," 100 tons Linseed at £1-15 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Robert Mackenzie," 300 tons Linseed, and 250 tons Jute at £1-17-6 per ton.

For Colombo.—"Cholula," 1,050 tons iron, full cargo.

Rice at 12 annas per bag.

For Aden.—"Symbando," 1,220 tons at Rs. 1-4 per bag.

For Madras.—"Nicobar," 629 tons for a lump sum of Rs. 7,000.

Disengaged tonnage, 15 Iron ships, 6 first class passenger vessels, and 15 Colonial built ships, in all 36, whose register, tonnage amounts to 49,318 tons.

CARRINGTON & CO., 4, Clive Street.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Walker, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Griffith, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Hennell, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. do.
Seeds ....£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius..Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 5	Esk ...	Moss ...	Singapore.
	British Princess.	Stewart...	Callao.
	Kingston ...	Emmerson ...	San Francisco.
	Cardillera ...	Berry ...	Diamond Island.
	Bonnington...	Stover ...	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque *Econien*, Whitburn, to Callao.
Ship *Denbigh*, Cannings, to Rangoon.
Ship *Annie Frost*, Gregail, to Bassein.
Ship *City of Pekin*, Hunter, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer *Carnatic*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Norna*, to China.
Ship *Canada*, Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 30th July announced the arrival of the ship "Medea."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 28, "Bushcer," S. S., J. F. Lewis, Rangoon; July 29, "Barings," Williams, Bombay; "New Era," Maloy, London; "Lightning," Williams, Pentecotta; and "Riverdale," J. M. Lawson, Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.—July 22, "East," Callander, London; "Houghton," Willes, Moulmein; and "Cashmere," S. S, Dickinson, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "NORNA," (959 Tons and 230 H. P.,) will be despatched for Hongkong on FRIDAY the 14th August, calling at Galle and Singapore. For Freight and Passage apply to
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to
BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER for the Steam Water Barge "PANIWALLA." Salary 80 Rupees per mensem. References as to Character required.
J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANNIE SHARP," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain EVANS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Annie Sharp."
Bombay, 5th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th August 1868.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared, at the rate of Rs. 13¾ per Share, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of August instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 31st July last, being at the rate of (11) ELEVEN PER CENT. per Annum, on the paid-up Capital for the half-year ending 30th June 1868.
Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.
FURDONJEE ARDASHIR,
Acting Secretary.
No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GOODS, just landed ex "TWILIGHT" and "AMBROSE":—
1,000 6 lb. Tins Preserved Beef.
150 6 lb. " " Mutton.
60 4 lb. " " Do.
30 Barrels extra prime Irish Mess Pork.
20 Coils 15 thread to 3½ inch Europe Rope.
5 " 3 to 5 inch Manilla Rope.
25 " Hambroline, Ratline, Spunyarn, Housline, and Marline.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Military Square.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 10th day of September 1868, at 3 P.M., for the following purpose:—
To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, } Liquidators.
HURIKRAM PRANNATJ, }
Bombay, 5th August 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 6TH, 1868.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED
LENTON TROUPE,
Who are received each Evening with bursts of Applause from crowded and delighted Audiences.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
GO AND SEE
MR. GEORGE RIDGWAY
ON THE
FLYING TRAPEZE.
The most perilous Performance ever accomplished in Bombay.
THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY, TO-NIGHT,
THE CHAMPION ACROBATS OF THE WORLD.
Have you seen MR. TOM BIRD in his daring feats on the CORDE VOLANTE?
Your old Friend JERRY BLOSSOM, TO-NIGHT, in his NEGRO IMPERSONATIONS and COMIC SONGS.
MR. H. GOULD, the celebrated EQUILIBRIST, TO-NIGHT
MR. ERONI,
and the WHOLE of the TROUPE TO-NIGHT.
The Performance terminating with a GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.
Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... " 1
A Box Plan at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

PATENT SECURE TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY THE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.
SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, invite especial attention to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED AND BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.
In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside right through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the Handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives p. doz.	Rs. 22 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, (Knife and Fork).....	Rs. 7 0
Dessert Knives "	" 15 0		
Meat Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	" 7 8	Table Steels each ...	" 1 8
ROUND O'BEEF CARVERS, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, *large*, per pair, Net Cash			" 10 0
Also the 2nd or *medium size*			" 8 0

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net Prices for Cash pre-payment only.

	The Fiddle or Perfectly plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ..	..Per Doz.	27	0	42	0	40 0
Dessert Forks ...	... " "	22	0	33	0	32 0
Table Spoons ...	... " "	27	0	42	0	40 0
Dessert Spoons ...	... " "	21	0	33	0	32 0
Tea Spoons... ..	... " "	14	0	22	0	20 0
Egg Spoons ...	... " "	12	0	22	0	22 0
Mustard Spoons ...	... " "	12	0	22	0	22 0
Salt Spoons ..	... " "	12	0	20	0	20 0
Sugar Tongs ..	... Each	2	8	5	0	4 8
Sugar Scoops ..	... "	2	8	5	0	4 8
Mustard Ladles ..	... "	1	8	3	0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ..	... "	5	0	8	0	8 0
Soup Ladles ..	... "	9	0	15	0	14 0
Sauce Ladles ..	... "	3	8	4	12	4 0
Butter Knives ..	... "	3	0	5	0	4 8
Pickle Forks ..	... "	1	8	3	0	3 0
Skewers ..	.. Per Inch	0	4	0	6	0 6

*** *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

SPOONS AND FORKS, IN SETS
FULL SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern ...	Rs. 155
King's Pattern ...	" 243
Lily Pattern ...	" 232

Containing

12 Table Spoons.	2 Mustard Spoons.
12 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
12 Dessert Spoons.	2 Sauce Ladles.
12 Dessert Forks.	2 Gravy Spoons.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
4 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
6 Egg Spoons.	

HALF SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern ...	Rs. 85
King's Pattern ...	" 134
Lily Pattern. ...	" 127

Containing

6 Table Spoons.	1 Mustard Spoon.
6 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
6 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sauce Ladle.
6 Dessert Forks.	1 Gravy Spoon.
6 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
2 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
3 Egg Spoons.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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Victoria Horse Dak.
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ROUTES BY STAGES.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

IN continuation of a recent article, we resume our remarks on the great blemish of all Indian or Anglo-Indian Governments—corruption. In a former number, as well as in several others which have appeared from time to time, we showed that the P. W. D. was extravagant, inefficient, and in some of its grades at least corrupt. Inefficiency and corruption can only be put an end to by a rigid and simultaneous investigation on the part of the Supreme Government, followed by a merciless dismissal of those found to be incapable, and dismissal, coupled with punishment, of those proved to be corrupt. In order, however, to ensure that this proceeding should be successful, two preliminary steps should be adopted. In the first place, the commission of enquiry should number among its members at least one native of talent and character, as being more likely to detect the tortuous practices of his fellow-countrymen than Englishmen who may pass years in India without knowing much about the habits, ways, and tricks of the natives. Further, it might be as well that in each district one trustworthy native, selected on account of his knowledge of the subject, the operations of the P. W. D., the prevailing prices of materials and labour, and the characters and lives of the contractors, should be added to the commission, Indeed, on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" some retired contractor, who has made his fortune and is desirous of receiving countenance and honours from Government, might prove a judicious selection. In the second place, any contractors who might wish to give evidence should be guaranteed against any prosecution, should it turn out that they have themselves infringed the laws in the matter of bribery. Extravagance again might be diminished by two measures, both of obvious utility. The officers of the P. W. D. should be more carefully selected and the contract system abolished. As to the first proposition: at present any young infantry officer of two or three years' service, who is able to go through a comparatively elementary course at Roorkee or similar training colleges in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, is admitted into the department. He may have no special aptitude for the work required of him; he may know nothing practically of road-making or architecture—and he almost, without an exception, actually does know nothing of building—and yet because he has learnt a little simple mathematics, levelling and mechanics at the training college, he is placed in a post where his duty is to see the masons, carpenters, iron-workers, &c., who have passed their lives at their respective trades, execute their work properly. All he can go by are certain formulas and the advice of subordinates, often as ignorant as himself, and nearly always interested in concealing the truth. It is certainly not necessary that "he who drives fat oxen must himself be fat;" but it is nevertheless certain that the officers of the P. W. D. should understand something about the work they are called on to supervise and direct. Again, it is desirable that an engineer should be a man of active habits, but we never yet heard of the P. W. D. rejecting any one on account of the absence of such habits. Once more, an executive engineer has to deal with a large number of people of different social positions, of varying dispositions, but all most anxious to cheat the Government to the utmost of their power. A man of the world is therefore required to deal with them. Now, what knowledge of the world can we expect from a young man of four or five and twenty, who has spent every year of his service in this country. Of such, however, are the junior ranks of the P. W. D. composed, and some of the higher ranks also; for with a little interest, plausibility, and self-confidence, a mere lad soon finds himself in a position where he has most important works to supervise and thousands of pounds of Government money to disburse. We now come to the contract system. This is, comparatively, a system in this country, and though we have no means of comparing it with its predecessor, it is difficult to conceive that any plan could suffer in comparison with that which now prevails. In England, where there is a rigid scrutiny by the press and the public, and a still more rigid scrutiny by the House of Commons, where the supervisors are really highly-trained men, and where the contractors are, as a rule, men of capital, such a method of getting Government work may answer. Further: in England, contracts are, we believe, submitted before signature to skilled lawyers. In this country, however, where none of these conditions exist, Government work ought to be executed by Government. There is here no scrutiny, or at all events a scrutiny that is utterly disregarded by the satrap and his satellites. Here our supervisors are not highly-trained men, and our contractors obtain the funds for the execution of their contracts from native bankers. Here also the contracts are not submitted—at all events in the provinces—for legal opinion. If we look at the large sums realised by contractors, and the great anxiety to obtain contracts almost everywhere shown, it cannot be doubted but that Government would save a large sum by executing public works themselves, instead of giving it to contractors. Moreover, we have already a large Public Works establishment, one indeed a great deal too large, if employed only in general supervision, but nearly large enough to undertake the superintendence and direction of work, if performed by what is termed daily labour. Government would also, in case of negligence or inefficiency, have a much better hold over their own servants than they could possibly possess over contractors. Again, in some parts of the country there is a deficiency both of labour and materials, while in others there is an abundance. Government could transfer both from the districts where they abounded to those where they were deficient better than could the richest, most energetic, and most intelligent contractors, Everything therefore calls loudly for an abandonment of the present system, and we hope, ere long, to see our ideas carried out, at least, partially.

Another department where corruption very extensively prevails, though fortunately for the country not on a very large scale, is the Barrack department. We have treated of this subject before, so shall not now go into minute detail. It is, however, well known that many instances have occurred in which the Barrack Sergeants and Barrack Master have also played into the contractor's hands, and in consideration of a percentage have alllowed the latter to furnish bad furniture, &c., or to send back articles ordered for repair either imperfectly mended or utterly untouched. The sum granted for the hire of coolies to be employed in moving furniture, from one part of the barracks to the other, is extensively appropriated, in many cases, by the Barrack department for their own individual benefit. As a proof that such dishonesty does in many places really prevail, we will cite the following instances out of many which might be brought forward:—A Barrack Master, newly appointed to the department, received a visit soon after his arrival from a rich native, who had the contract for supplying and mending barrack furniture, and was strongly pressed to accept a horse. The offer was refused, but the fact of its having been made at all to a perfect stranger shows what the practice is. Another instance is that of an officer of the Quarter Master General's department, subordinate to which the Barrack department is. This officer was supplied by one of the contractors with forage for his horses during the whole time he held his appointment. The same officer also received a loan of several thousand rupees from the same contractor, and has not yet discharged the debt—if debt it was supposed to be, by at least one party to the transaction. A third instance is that of a Barrack Sergeant, who although the father of a family, and drawing less than Rupees 100 a month in pay and allowances, managed to save during eight years in the department some Rs. 7,000. In addition to the members of the departments we have named, it is well known that canteen Serjeants realize in a six months' tenure of office a very handsome sum. It is also a matter of common belief that Quarter Masters and Bazaar Masters are not troubled with bills for their bazaar supplies. In fact, corruption seems to have been sown broadcast throughout the land, and what is worse the offenders are not unfrequently officers and so called gentlemen. Immediate and vigorous action is needed to remove this stigma from the English name, and we are not without hopes that such action may be taken; for already, as regards the Barrack department, in Bengal at least, has a step in the right direction been taken. About a month ago a simultaneous comparison was made between the Barrack furniture actually in possession and that shown in the returns. We do not yet know what the result of this measure is. At all events this unexpected investigation cannot fail to excite some fear, and exercise a restraining effect on a department, some members of which are, if they are not greatly belied, guilty of the most unblushing fraud. We trust that other members of the public service will soon, in like manner, be called upon to justify their conduct.

OUR Afghanistan letter in another column contains a curious, perhaps amusing, passage. It is as follows:—

A letter from Swat received here by the Akhoondzadah stated as follows:—"It is currently reported here that the English will make an invasion on this territory, and were making arrangements to take the Akhoond Sahib a prisoner. The Swatees are therefore collecting in considerable numbers under the banner of Akhoond, coming in large bodies from the neighbouring hill districts, and waiting the permission of the Akhoond to make a *jehad* against the English. The whole country of Swat is now in a disturbed condition. The Akhoond has declared that unless he found some cause to make a raid on the British territory he was bound to sit quiet."

The Swatees, we suppose, have no good reason to be alarmed; but their excitement—such as even to suggest a "jehad"—is a singular circumstance. As to the state of things about Jellalabad, the prospects of peace in that neighbourhood have become worse, for Asmatoolah Khan has been joined by another powerful chief and been further strengthened by a fresh influx of deserters from the troops of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan. With regard to the Ameer, his marches in the direction of Ghiznee extend only a short distance from Cabul, and he takes care to pay frequent visits to the city. His rival, Shere Ally Khan, is meanwhile maturing his preparations—occupying, in fact, nearly all the country beyond Ghiznee, and very probably engaging, through his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan, in intrigues for the surrender of the city itself. Mahomed Azim Khan is again in pecuniary difficulties, and has asked the leading Cabul merchants to lend him two lakhs of rupees on the security of jewellery; but this time he has met with a plain refusal. The Ameer of Bokhara, who is also mentioned in our letter, and who it seems has returned to his capital, is in similar straits, and has called for very considerable contributions from his subjects. The merchants of Bokhara began to hide their valuables when he made his appearance amongst them.

THE Americans are known as a go-ahead people. We find an instance of it in a New York letter we publish elsewhere, taken from the columns of a London contemporary. The writer indulges in some reflections *apropos* of the visit of the Chinese Embassy, and shows that the commercial relations of the United States with the so-called coastial empire will be greatly improved by the completion of railway communication between New York and San Francisco. To complete this line of communication there are still, he tells us, nine hundred rails of railway to be constructed, and it is expected that this gap of nine hundred miles will be filled up early in 1869. Imagine a railway being laid down at the rate of about a hundred miles a month! If the irrigation and railway scheme of India could be carried out at this rate, civilization would rise up in the heart of the country and security abide on our frontiers. Some English papers seem to accuse Anglo-Indians of a wish to extend the frontier to Herat. Their wish is rather, as we understand it, to see a few lines of railway brought as near as possible to the present red line. As to the American railway, its completion will no doubt mark an era in the commercial history of the world. On Japan and China it must have a great effect, and will do much to carry American enterprise to these countries. It cannot affect India very much, but it may at all events induce some Anglo-Indians to take the American route on their way home—all the more so, as the Americans excel in the art of making railway travelling comfortable.

THE telegrams in another column record the death of Lord Cranworth. We take the following few facts of his life from a biographical authority:—"Robert Monsey Rolfe, Baron Cranworth, Lord Chancellor of England, was born in 1790. Educated at Winchester and Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1816, and soon got into extensive practice. In 1834 he was appointed Solicitor-General, an office which he held, with a short interval, until 1839, when he was elevated to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1850, and in the same year, raised to the peerage. He was one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery in 1851, and Lord Chancellor in 1852; continuing to hold this office during the Ministry of Lord Palmerston. He has since retired, taking no prominent part in the proceedings of the House of Lords, although he is firmly attached to the opinions of the Whig party."

THE general court-martial on Paymaster Lawes of the 90th Light Infantry, of which Colonel Birch, of the 104th Foot, is president, will assemble at Subathoo on the 6th instant.—*Mofussilite.*

SINCE the commencement of the first fall of rain in the North-Western Provinces, we have daily received letters of a more favourable tone, as regards the crops in general, but especially as regards the Indigo outturn, which all our correspondents agree in saying promises to give a most favourable crop.—*Englishman.*

WE hear (says the *Englishman*) that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an increase of the salaries of the Under-Secretaries in both the Home and Foreign Departments from Rs. 1,250 to 1,500 per mensem. The present arrangement in the Home Office under which the appointment of a second Under-Secretary has only been temporary, is to be abolished, and the appointment to be made permanent.

ON the application of Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, the Director General of Telegraphs in India, for an increase of salary, the Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State that the salary of this post should in future be Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. We understand that the sanction of the Secretary of State has now been received to the proposed increase, which he justifies on the grounds that Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson's claim to an increased rate of pay has been in a manner established under the terms of his appointment, in consequence of the highly satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the administration of the Telegraph Department whilst under his charge. —*Englishman.*

A PEER of Sind arr

last the Nawab was in Bombay, and lived in a bungalow at Bellasis Road, Byculla. Peerbhoy Rowjee lived with him in the bungalow. On the 29th of the month Government currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 20,260 were placed in a carpet bag in his presence. The bag was in charge of his killadar (cashier) and was kept in a room in an outhouse near his bungalow. On the 1st October following the Nawab wanted money, and commanded his killadar to bring him Rs. 200. The killadar went to the aforesaid room, and returned saying that there was no money in the carpet-bag. The killadar, Peerbhoy Rowjee, and three of his servants were then placed before the Commissioner of Police, as he had reason to suspect them, but they were released on bail as there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming. On the previous day the informant received information from the police that one of the aforesaid notes, of the value of Rs. 500, had been received by Ali Hurjee from Peerbhoy. The note was paid into the Treasury of the Mamledar of Salsette by a clerk of Ali Hurjee, and eventually it was paid into the Bombay Bank by the Collector of Tanna. Under these circumstances the Nawab charges Peerbhoy with the theft of the currency notes, to the value of Rs. 20,260, and Ali Hurjee with fraudulently receiving a portion of the same knowing it to be stolen. His Worship under the foregoing circumstances ordered apprehension and search warrants to be issued against Peerbhoy, and a summons against Ali Hurjee.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay Commission was engaged all day in examining Mr. Premchund Roychund. On the sitting of the Commission in the morning Sir Charles Jackson (President) intimated to Mr. Premchund that they would probably examine him for two or three days; then they would sift his answers and compare them with books; and that they would then have him again before them for re-examination. Yesterday the examination was of a general character, and on Friday morning Premchund will be called upon to give particulars. In the course of his examination yesterday, he said he lent money to most of the bank managers in Bombay, and that Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Morrison of the Asiatic Bank, had an account with the Asiatic Bank in the name of Premchund Roychund.

A full report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

ENQUIRY AS TO THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "SAKURA" AND THE "ZEPHYR."

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, a Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Staff Commander H. B. Akaster, Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship "Malabar," re-assembled to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances connected with a collision between the steamer "Sakura" and the pilot schooner "Zephyr" as the former was entering the port on the night of the 10th July last.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government. Mr. Prentis appeared on behalf of the captain and owners of the "Sakura."

At the first sitting of the Court on the 31st ultimo, the captain of the "Sakura" (William Beazley) was examined by Mr. Hearn, and in the course of his evidence he said—On the 10th July I was coming from Kurrachee, which I left, I believe, on the morning of the 7th idem. I made the outer light-ship at about 7 o'clock. I saw the two schooners' lights about 7-15. I was then about five or six miles from the light-ship. One of the schooners was standing to the south-west at the time. I saw the mast-head light. I also saw a flare-up light from the schooner standing to the south-west. She was on the starboard tack. When I had the light-vessel right a-beam I put the helm hard a starboard and stopped the engines. The schooner was standing to south-west when I put my helm hard a-starboard. The schooner then bore from me about south south-east. It was to the southward of the light ship. It was about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after the engines were stopped that the collision took place. The schooner struck me just on the starboard bow, with the round of her bow. I was going about a knot and a half at the time. My jib-boom got foul of her forestay as she was trying to cross our bows. My helm was hard a starboard all this time. I don't know that the schooner's bowsprit was carried away. When the collision took place the schooner was standing to the northward. I cannot say how long she was on that tack. She had been about ten minutes before that standing to the south-west. I did not see the schooner go about. My vessel lost her figure-head and started the false stem. No damage was done to my steamer at the point or starboard bow, where the collision between the two hulls occurred. I cannot account for this. After the schooner had been alongside some time her foremast went. I then backed astern, cut her main rigging, and cleared her. She was alongside, as near as I can reckon, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

By the Court—I cannot say how far the schooner was off when I first saw her, but she was a good distance off. I lost sight of her afterwards. I lost sight of her lamps altogether, and I did not see her again till just before the collision. I did not see any flare-up lights all this time. I had my helm hard a starboard about ten minutes before the collision took place. During that time my vessel described half a circle.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn—When I signalled I was not answered from the light-house.

The following further evidence was adduced yesterday:—

Captain Beazley, further examined by Mr. Hearn, said—The statement in my report to the Master Attendant that when I first saw the schooner she was on the port tack, is incorrect. She must have been on the starboard tack according to the direction of the wind. Just before the collision she was standing to the northward, but I will not undertake to say what tack she was on. After stopping the engines when I put the helm hard a-starboard, I went on again slow. In my statement that it was about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after the engines were stopped that the collision took place, I mean that it was about that time after the engines were first stopped. The collision first occurred by the pilot schooner sweeping down on to me with the ebb tide. When the collision occurred, an order had been given to stop the engines some minutes before the collision. I gave the order to back astern, and immediately afterwards I hailed the schooner. At the time the schooner struck us the engines were moving, and, I presume, astern according to my order. I felt a pretty good shock, but it was not a violent collision. When I found that by backing astern after the collision I was dragging the schooner with me, the engines were stopped, and so far as I know, they were not moved again until after Pilot Sculthorpe took charge. In my statement that it took ten minutes for my vessel to describe half a circle, I omitted to mention that she was going slow. After the collision, the ebb tide swept the schooner alongside my starboard bow.

By the Court—I account for the damage done to the schooner's port bow by her knocking against the starboard bow of my vessel. There was a swell on at the time. My jibboom was foul of her forestay until her foremast went. The schooner was heaving against us during that time. I account for her losing the figure head by her loose gear hanging about her foremast. I account for the damage to the false stem by her cathead or anchor fouling it. The figure-head was a slight one.

Mr. D. Malcolm, chief officer, in the course of some evidence said—I could not make out what tack the schooner was on. It might have been two or three minutes after I saw a collision was imminent that the collision occurred. I cannot say to a minute. An order was given to stop the engines, and I believe it was immediately obeyed. There was only one order given to stop the engine. The Captain hailed the schooner, and asked her where she was coming to, and immediately afterwards an order was given to reverse the engines. I heard no answer from the schooner. The schooner did not, so far as I could see, alter her course. She was a little on our starboard bow. At this time I ran aft to see that the order to reverse the engines was duly telegraphed. This was immediately after the order had been given. The collision took place before I got back. The two were entangled when I got forward. We cut the schooner's rigging away and then reversed the engines and went astern. We cut away her main rigging, which was foul of our cathead and anchor. We then dropped astern. The schooner's foremast fell before we were clear of each other. I saw some of the schooner's people in the water. The schooner's own boat picked them up. We were, as near as I can judge, about twenty minutes from the time of the collision before we got clear of each other. After we got clear, we offered to tow the schooner into the harbour and got a rope ready. They would not take the rope.

By the Court—I am not aware of the helm being altered after the first order was given to put it hard a starboard. The third officer had charge of the wheel. She was going rather half speed or slow before she was stopped. I could not say whether she was going or not when the collision occurred.

William Allan, chief engineer of the "Sakura," said—At about half past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 10th July, I got an order to stop the engines. I did so; and about a minute after I got an order to go a-head again. About half past 7 o'clock I received another order to stop the engines. We were then about abreast of the light ship, within hailing distance. Shortly afterwards, I got an order to go a-head again. We went a-head for about ten minutes, as near as I can judge, but I am not certain,—when we got an order to stop. I stopped the engines, and in about a minute I felt the shock of the collision. It was not a heavy shock. Immediately afterwards, or within a minute after the collision, the order was "go a-head full speed," which was done. Immediately afterwards, or within a minute, the order was to "go astern full speed." This also was done. We went astern five or ten minutes, after which there was a good deal of working the engines. About a quarter past, or from that to half-past 8 o'clock, we steamed a-head, and went into the harbour.

By the Court—We did not reverse the engines before the collision. I did not receive an order by telegraph to reverse the engines before the collision. I thought it might be a mistake, and called the other engineer's attention to it, and told him to be ready to reverse the engines; and directly afterwards we went astern and kept doing so for some time.

By Mr. Prentis—I think the full speed of our vessel is nine knots average draught. I am quite confident the collision occured before I received the order to reverse the engines. After the examination of one more witness, the Court adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at the office of the Agents, Messrs Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following were present:—

Tapidass Vurjdass, Esq., in the Chair.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.
Ludha Nursey, Esq.
Motiram Bhugoobhoy, Esq.
Merwanjee Framjee, Esq.
Govindjee Jairam, Esq.
Kessowjee Sakurn, Esq.
Allarockhia Sewjee, Esq.
Canjee Lilladhur, Esq.
Jaitha Hurridas, Esq.
Anundji Maya, Esq.
Dewji Wallji, Esq.
Damodhurdas Tapidas, Esq.
Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq.
Jaitha Jairam, Esq.
Ardasheer Jamshedji, Esq.
Edulji Jamsetji, Esq.
P. Framji, for R. Framji Mehta, Esq.
Shunkerlal Nurbhairam, Esq.
Hurukchund Purshotum, Esq.
Moladina Casum, Esq.
Nasserwanji Hormusji Pavree, Esq.
Heerji Dossa, Esq., by proxy—representing in all 142 Shares.

The Notice convening the Meeting was read, as also the following

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN,—Your directors have great pleasure in laying before you an Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last, together with the following brief report of the workings of your Mill to that period.

You will find from the Balance Sheet already distributed amongst you that the working of the last half-year has resulted in our having made a net profit of Rs. 62,607-1-3 after deducting all current expenses.

Your directors have great satisfaction in informing you that this sum, though little in itself when compared with the earnings of the previous half-year, is indeed a handsome one, considering the uncertain and fluctuating tendency of the market with which we had to contend during the time, and certain other unfavourable occurrences caused by the short working of the mills through the repairs and refits of certain parts of machinery, &c., &c., the details of which will be found in the appended letter of explanation of our Spinning Master:—

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY,
Bombay, 27th July 1868.

To the Directors of the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—You will want some explanation why the outturn of Twist is less for the last six months than the six months ending 31st December 1867.

By reference to our Muster Book you will find that all the month of January, 17 days in February, and 18 days in March, we stopped overtime altogether; then again in the month of March we bored Cylinders for Steam Engine, and new Pistons put in. During this time we were compelled to work with only one Steam Engine, this was only able to derive about ⅔ of our machinery; and again, in the beginning of June, we took one old boiler out, and replaced it with a new one, and during this time we could not work more than ⅔ of the machinery.

The above I trust will explain to your satisfaction why the production is less for the last six months than the six months previous.

Gentlemen,—I have done my best for the Mill from the commencement of my service, and it would be quite out of place for me to give it praise. I have had it in my charge over eight years, and the quality of article we produce ought to be a safe guide as to the condition of your Mill.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN WINTERBOTTOM.

To the aforesaid sum of Rs. 62,607-1-3 has been added an item of Rs. 1,041-8-2 recovered from the insolvents' estates previously written off, and a further sum of Rs. 840 written off from Unclaimed Dividend Account (not having been claimed by holders of shares for more than three years). These sums, together with the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December 1867, amount in all to Rs. 3,08,889-11-10, out of which sum Rs. 1,25,000 has been decided on account of last dividend (@ 31st December 1867), and a further sum of Rs. 19,146-0-9 has been set aside and invested in Government paper to meet wear and tear of property, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,64,723-11-1, representing clear profits to 30th June 1868.

From the above Rs. 1,64,723-11-1 your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 137½ per share, equivalent to 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, the balance being carried to next half year's Profit and Loss Account.

Your directors beg to remark, with reference to the explanation given by the Spinning Master, Mr. Winterbottom, as to the different causes of the outturn of Twist being less than the preceding half year, owing to a new boiler being fitted in place of an old and worn out one, &c., &c., that the said refit has increased the item of expenditure under the head "Repairs and Renewals Account" by about Rs. 5,000, being the cost of the new boiler and its appurtenances.

The Mill and machinery are kept in good repairs and at full work, except a certain part of the masonry on which boilers Nos. 1, 2, and 3 rest, and which is rather loose and could be put in order at a very little cost.

(Signed) TAPIDAS VURJDAS,
Chairman.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Dr. BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 30TH JUNE 1868.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital—							
Calls on 500 Shares of Rs. 2,500 each					13,59,000	0	0
Debts and Liabilities—							
Unclaimed Dividends					2,350	0	0
Reserve Fund—							
Wear and Tear of Property					19,146	0	9
Profits and Loss Account—							
Balance of Account as under					1,64,723	11	1
					Rs. 14,38,219	11	10
Cr.							
Property—		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of the Mill		12,50,000	0	0			
Stock in Trade—viz.							
Twist on hand, on Machinery and mixed		38,851	5	0			
Bales & Docras of Raw Cotton		14,650	5	4			
Canvas, Papers, Twine, &c.		18,713	15	6			
Machinery Stores, &c.		25,639	6	0			
Coals on hand		521	4	0			
Oil, &c., on hand		936	12	0			
					96,712	15	10
						13,46,712	15 10
Debts owing to the Company—Good.							
Suspense Account						6,492	5 2
Cash and Investment—							
Government papers of the value of rupees 7,500 bearing 5 per cent interest on account of Wear and Tear of Property		18,893	0	9			
Cash with Agents		64,095	5	7			
Petty Cash in hand		33	0	6	83,024	6	10
					Rs. 14	38,219	11 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Amount of last Dividend declared (to December 1867)	1,25,000	0	0
,, Wear and Tear of Property Account	19,146	0	9
,, Balance as above	1,64,723	11	1
	Rs. 3,08,889	11	10

Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance (31st December 1867)	2,44,381	2	5
,, Cash from Insolvent Estates (bad debts recovered)	1,041	8	2
,, Unclaimed Dividends (now written off)	840	0	9
,, Revenue account this half year	62,607	1	3
	Rs. 3,08,889	11	10

We have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, and find the same in all respects correctly stated, and do certify that to the best of our belief it contains a true account of the Capital and Liabilities, and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

M. R. DE QUADROS,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER, } *Auditors.*

We do hereby certify that this Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of the Capital and Liabilities, and of the Property and Assets of the Company.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
CASUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
દ્યાલ રતનશી,
DYAL RUTTONSEE,
લધા નરશી,
LUDHA NURSEY,
માદન ગોવિંદજી,
MADON GOVINDJEE, } *Directors.*

The following Resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Framjee, Esq.,—"That the Report of the Directors just read and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last be received and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurrumseybhoy, Esq; seconded by Allarockhia Sewjee, Esq.,—"That a dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 137½ per share for the last 6 months, the same to be paid on and after Monday the 10th day of August instant on production of the share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register on 31st July last."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Motiram Bhugoobhoy, Esq., seconded by Ardashir Jamshedjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That thanks be given to the Chairman and the other Directors of the Company for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of the Company."

The meeting then separated.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "MAI BLUME" BY FIRE.

THE "Mai Blume," a well-built wooden ship of 1,189 tons, commanded by Captain Berryman, belonging to Messrs. Moran, Galloway, and Co., of Liverpool, and lately employed as a transport in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, was yesterday morning totally destroyed by fire in the harbour of Bombay. The fire was first noticed about midnight, and, soon after, the captain and his wife, both of whom were on board at the time, put off to the ship "Dilharee," which was lying close by. A son of the captain was also on board, and so rapid was the progress of the fire that he had a narrow escape. As it was, the captain lost a deal of his personal property, but we believe the crew, who got to the shore in safety, had time to secure all their baggage. The "Mai Blume" had brought a large cargo from Abyssinia, but fortunately the greater part of it had been unloaded. The loss of property, therefore, apart from the loss of the vessel itself, will not have been very considerable, but at present we are not in a position to give any definite information on the point. As to the origin of the fire, it is as yet unknown. The Dockyard waterboats, under the orders of officers connected with the Master Attendant's Department, &c., were brought close to the "Mai Blume" at a very early hour, and began to play upon the burning vessel. It was impossible, however, to save her. The foremast gave way at about two o'clock, and there being a good quantity of hay on board, which had formed part of the cargo, the fire spread with rapidity, and about four o'clock carried away both the main and the mizen masts. By six o'clock the fury of the flames had diminished, but it was still found impossible to extinguish them. It was expected that it might be practicable to tow the burning hulk to the upper part of the harbour, where it would be at a sufficient distance from the rest of the shipping; but up till ten o'clock this had not been attempted, and fears were entertained that the hulk might founder where it was, for the men who were working on the bulwarks could see the fire in the keelson. However the hose were kept playing on the stern of the burning hulk, and a gang of Europeans were despatched in the forenoon to cut the cables and allow of the removal of the ship. This of course was a process of some duration, and up till yesterday afternoon all that remained of the "Mai Blume" was still lying at her anchorage of Boree Bunder; but it was expected the cable would be out and the shell removed ere morning, as was done last year in the case of the "Waubojeeg."

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 5th, 10 A.M.—Rainy, wind south-westerly, barometer 29·97, thermometer 77—rain 54 cents.

Vingorla, 5th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, wind west strong—rain 40 cents.

Kolapore, 5th, 12 noon:—Weather cloudy, slight rain occasionally, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH AUGUST

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Govind Heera was charged with stealing a wooden box, containing two rupees, belonging to one Canjee Jetta. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive six stripes.

ASSAULT.—Ebram Ameen was charged with assaulting Ahi, woman, and Yacoob Matook. It appears that while the prosecutrix was walking near her house the defendant went up to her and struck her on the eye. He also served the second complainant similarly. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him fifteen rupees, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for four weeks.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dunna Rama, a coachman, was charged with driving a vehicle on the Mahaluxmee Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Mr. Superintendent Halliday proved that the prisoner was driving a brougham furiously on the 3rd instant. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined twelve rupees.

ASSAULT.—Raj Ahmed Hoossein was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting one Baboola Hyathee.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 30th July.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen vs. Lallu Karwar.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

THIS was a case referred for the orders of the High Court, by G. W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Magistrate of the Kaira District, to whom the following reference was made by M. H. Scott, Esq., Magistrate Full Power, under date the 17th April 1868:—

"One Lallu Karwar was fined rupees twenty on the 11th December 1865, by the Magistrate F. P., Mr. G. H. Johns, and a warrant was issued under section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The individual died a short time since, leaving some immoveable, but no moveable property. A portion only of the fine has been paid.

"By section 70 of the Indian Penal Code, the death of an offender does not discharge his property from liability; but section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code points only to moveable property, while the wording of section 70 Indian Penal Code is 'any property.'

"The Calcutta High Court has ruled that the restriction as to moveable property applies only during the life-time of the offender, but that after his death, within six years from the passing of the sentence, the fine may, under section 70 of the Penal Code, be recovered from any property which may be legally liable for his debts.

"Should you have on record any decision on this point, I shall feel obliged by your communicating it to me; if not, I have the honour to request that this matter may be referred to Government with a view to a decision on the point."

OPINION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The law has only provided for the distress and sale of moveable property, and the Court cannot point out any way by which the immoveable property may be made liable to pay the fine. Under these circumstances the Court consider that the immoveable property should not be proceeded against after the death of the offender.

16th July 1868.

(BEFORE THE SAME JUDGES.)

The Queen vs. Jewa Luckmidass.

REVERSAL OF COVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A CASE OF MURDER.

JEEWA LUCKMIDASS was charged before J. L. Spens, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Kaira, with having on or about the 27th February last caused the death of his mother, Kunkoo, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. It was in evidence that on the day in question one Jallum Bhoola discovered a portion of the body of a human being lying naked and exposed in a field within the limits of his village;—that from the body itself it could only be surmised that it was that of a woman;—that he at once gave information to the chief man of his village, who happened to be also a Second Class Sub-Magistrate;—that in consequence the villagers were mustered and questioned as to any persons missing in the village;—that they reported the absence for some few days of a woman Kunkoo, mother of accused, and that no one knew where she had gone. It was further in evidence that the last time Kunkoo was seen, she was accompanied by her son, the accused, he carrying an axe in his hand and that at a late hour at night, and that she was never again seen alive. Witness Shiva deposed that he met accused alone at an early hour in the morning, returning from bathing in the river, and carrying with him an axe, and that this happened about three days before the body was found; that he questioned him as to why he had bathed at so unusual an hour and obtained for reply only "What is that to you?" The accused stated before the committing Magistrate that his mother had been ill for sometime with a tumour on her neck, and had asked him to take her to some man who would cure her, that he was taking her to Nez, and when he had proceeded about a coss, his mother fell down dead, that it was about 5 P.M., that no one was near, that the village was a coss and a half off, and that therefore he buried his mother where she was, that he buried her by means of a hoe he had taken with him to get any roots, &c., the Hakim (doctor) might prescribe. The accused made a confession before the Sub-Magistrate of Chittare to the effect, "that he had killed his mother," but the accused qualified this confession before the committing Magistrate by adding that he made this confession when suffering from fever and under fear of being beaten.

The Court, on the evidence before it, came to the conclusion that the accused murdered his mother, Kunkoo, and there being no extraordinary circumstances whatever attending the murder, but on the contrary the murder being deliberate, cold-blooded, and highly unnatural, the Court had no other alternative but to pass the extreme sentence prescribed by the law, and that was, that the accused be hanged by his neck until he be dead, this sentence being subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

The High Court, on a review of the case, considered the evidence insufficient for conviction against Jeewa Luckmidass, and therefore ordered his discharge.

THE REVISION OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1867.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—We have the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of the papers relative to the revision of the assessment of the Indapoor Talooka in the Poona Collectorate.*

2. It will be observed that before disposing of this subject we have resolved on awaiting the receipt of Sir George Wingate's opinion, which Lieutenant-Colonel Francis will submit to us after consulting that gentleman. We shall then have the honour of further addressing you on the subject.

We have the honour to be, Right Honourable Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD.
R. NAPIER.
B. H. ELLIS.
S. MANSFIELD.

India Office, London, 14th September 1867.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch from your Excellency in Council of the 24th June last (No. 20), with which you forward copies of papers relative to the revision of the Assessment of the Indapoor Talooka of the Poona Collectorate.

2. As you have resolved on deferring the disposal of this question until you shall be in possession of the opinion of Sir George Wingate on the proposals of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, which the latter officer, now on leave in this country, has been authorized to obtain, I shall await the receipt of a further communication from your Government. The subject is of unusual importance, for as Indapoor is the first district under the revised thirty years' settlement of which the term is on the point of expiring, the principles now approved will doubtless be applied to the re-settlement of the other portions of the Southern Division of our Presidency, and should, therefore, be most carefully considered.—I have, &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Poona, 7th October 1867.

To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—Referring to Government Resolution No. 2107, dated 4th June last, I have the honour to submit herewith a Memorandum upon my proposals for the re-settlement of the Indapoor Talooka, prepared by Sir George Wingate during my recent visit to England.

2. Sir George Wingate's remarks upon this subject will, I am sure, be read with interest by Government, for the active part taken by him in the first settlement of the Indapoor district, and his ripe experience in all questions connected with the survey of the Presidency, makes his opinion upon the subject peculiarly valuable. There are one or two points noticed by him upon which I have a few remarks to offer, but I shall not attempt to follow him through the course of his arguments, leaving it to Government to decide the few minor points of difference in our respective views upon what has already been recorded in the report.

3. In paragraph 3 Sir George has indicated some further statistical information which he thinks it is desirable to place on record in this case as well as in future reports. The general returns enumerated by him have for the most part been prepared in my office, but as the report and its accompaniments had become very voluminous, I purposely omitted them. But as Sir George attaches considerable importance to them, I purpose preparing amended returns, to be framed so as to include the additional information alluded to as well as that originally embodied in the report. These returns shall be submitted hereafter as a supplement to the report. A map of the district, which is specified as one of the requisite documents, has been embodied in the report, though copy of it was not sent to Sir George in the first instance.

4. In his remarks upon statistical information, Sir George has also suggested that a regular form of return should be prepared for each district as brought under re-settlement. It would be most desirable to have a uniform system of return for all the several survey departments, as here proposed. At present each Superintendent, as a rule, adopts his own particular way of showing the statistics of a district, and as a consequence there is considerable dissimilarity both as regards details as well as in the manner of exhibiting them. The compilation, therefore, of a uniform return for all the districts of the Presidency, which is a most desirable measure, is impracticable. Acting therefore on the hint thrown out by Sir George, I would suggest that the Survey Commissioners, after conferring with the several Superintendents of Survey, should prepare a form of statistical return for general adoption throughout the survey departments. As these returns are received they should be compiled by districts in the Survey Commissioner's office, which might then be made the regular statistical office of the Presidency. No expense will (at first at any rate) be incurred by the introduction of this plan, for the work could be done by the present office establishment. The form that may be agreed upon by the Survey Commissioners might be sent to Government through the Revenue Commissioners, who would thus have an opportunity of recording their opinion upon it.

5. I would draw attention to the remarks in paras. 6 and 7 upon the question of assessing lands irrigated from wells. Sir George considers that water obtained from sinking a well may be viewed as a mineral resource and be fairly taxeable as such, after allowing for the expenses incurred in obtaining and making it available for irrigation. This is one of the best arguments I have yet heard in defence of the system of assessing well irrigation. For this, and for other reasons, Sir George dissents generally from my proposals for exempting lands from extra assessment on account of well irrigation. He thinks, however, that a drought-stricken district like Indapoor may be specially treated as proposed by me. If thought advisable, therefore, my proposal might be held to be applicable only to Indapoor.

6. It will be satisfactory to Government to find that Sir George Wingate, though adopting a different plan of estimating the amount of the increase which may be imposed upon Indapoor at the revision assessment, has arrived at almost precisely the same result as I had worked out; that is to say, according to his estimate the increase should be 54 per cent. upon the present assessment, and my own estimate makes it 53. So near an agreement as this upon the complicated question of the re-assessment of a drought-stricken district like Indapoor is very remarkable, and at the same time it inspires confidence in the original proposals.

Paras. 10 and 11.

7. Sir George Wingate agrees with me in the expediency of fixing the amount of local tax to be levied during the lease simultaneously with the Imperial Land Revenue, and I would particularly refer to his observations upon this subject.

8. Sir George concludes his Memorandum with remarks upon the great advantages to the State, and to the people generally, of a settlement fixed for 30 years, and liable to revision at the expiration of that period, over a settlement fixed in perpetuity. He refers particularly to a paper upon the permanent settlement question which he submitted privately some years ago for the consideration of the then Secretary of State for India. I made inquiry at the India Office for this paper, but as it was not forthcoming there Sir George has promised to send me a copy of it, which I shall submit hereafter on its receipt.

9. In conclusion I would solicit early orders upon the report, for I purpose, with the approval of Government, to introduce the new assessment during the early part of the coming season.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MARCH, 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The original report of Colonel Francis containing his proposals for the revision of the settlement of Indapoor was submitted by the Revenue Commissioner S. D. with a memorandum dated 22nd May 1867. This report gives a very clear account of the circumstances of the Talooka before it was surveyed and settled by the late Mr. Goldsmid and Sir George Wingate, and also of the results of the settlement, which are shown to have been most satisfactory. A copy was at once forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but as this is the first of the series now commencing of the revised settlements in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, the subject is of unusual importance, and final instructions on the report were deferred until Colonel Francis should have had an opportunity of consulting Sir George Wingate in England.

2. This has been done, and Colonel Francis has forwarded a memorandum which Sir George Wingate has drawn up. It is most satisfactory to find that the conclusions arrived at in this memorandum correspond so very closely with the proposals which Colonel Francis submitted to Government.

3. Sir George Wingate's suggestions in regard to the more accurate and uniform record of survey statistics should be attended to. The proposals in Colonel Francis' 4th paragraph founded thereon should be adopted, with the modification that the Survey Commissioners should consult

* Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 295, dated 18th April 1867.
Government Resolution No. 1550, dated 20th April 1867.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 2025, dated 22nd May 1867, with accompaniments.
Government Resolution No. 2107, dated 4th June 1867.

their own country rice, tobacco, indigo, and madder, with a small quantity of cloths and cotton. The Bhootaneese traders import mules, brocade and silk and export clothes and cotton principally. The eagerness of the Thibetans to trade is fully borne out by the description given by Captain Lance of the difficulties they have to encounter before reaching our frontier in their journey of nearly two months; difficulties considerably increased by the extortions of the authorities of the different towns through which they pass. The report says that the roads existing in the Dooar are sufficient for its own internal trade, but the present cane bridge across the Teesta, which requires renewing every year, and can only be crossed by coolies, is a great impediment to the fuller development of the traffic. Captain Lance suggests that an iron or wire suspension bridge should be erected which would prevent the annual closing of the road for repairs to the present structure. Other advantages would also be derived from the construction of a permanent bridge, for the report says:—

Now that that portion of road along the Teesta extending from the Teesta bridge to five miles below is finished, a route is thereby opened from Silliguree as far as the junction of the above river and the Rungeet. This has proved to be a great benefit to the district, as by its means the hill men procure what they want from the plains with a saving of twenty miles on an average in distance, and having to make only one tolerably gradual ascent of 5 or 6,000 feet in lieu of two on the other road respectively 2,000 and 6,000. Natives of the plains are also using it to carrying up articles to Dumsong which is brought thus so much nearer to them. Now that the station has been removed from Daling, wild elephants and other animals are becoming frequent on the old road to the plains via that station, and besides making people unwilling to use it when a better route is available, they break down the bridges and destroy the roadway continually.

But perhaps the extension of trade may ultimately put an end to that almost Utopian existence which, according to the report, the ryots enjoy at present. What can be more suitable to the habits of a native than the following, and what more satisfactory state of things can be produced:—

Easily clothed and fed, given a prolific land, producing more than he can use for his wants and allowing him with that surplus to obtain the one or two things he desires from neighbouring parts, the Booteah here lives a life happy and enjoyable enough, and congratulates himself on the willing fortune which has converted him from a Booteah serf, to a servant of the Queen.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CAMERON.

(Madras Times.)

THEORETICALLY there can be no doubt that an officer whom two brother officers affirm to have been drunk on duty, who disturbs the peace of a Club to which he does not belong *while* drunk on duty, and who omits to visit an important guard, and yet reports that he *has* visited it, has placed himself in a very difficult position to defend. But when the case comes to be looked at in a less stringent way, the gravity of the colours tone down considerably. Supposing he *were* drunk there was, at any rate, conflicting testimony on the point, while it was pretty evident that his intoxication must had ensued upon very moderate potions. Suppose he *did* neglect the Arsenal Guard, there is nothing to show that the neglect was in any degree wilful; or that he had habitually neglected such matters. Supposing he *had* entered the Club uninvited in search of acquaintances, the practice is said to be common enough in Poona, while of the disturbance complained, the accounts are so extremely vague, that it is not easy to gather that the disturbance in question was very much outside the bounds of ordinary conviviality. As to the fourth charge, it fell to the ground. Yet Sir William Mansfield, who had the option, confirms the sentence, which the Court, on the proving of the first charge, had *no* option whatever, in the necessity of passing. In the face of the Commander-in-Chief in India's late clemency towards one or two offenders, on a much higher scale than Captain Cameron (whose chief fault seems to have been a weak thoughtlessness) a severe reprimand, one would have supposed sufficient to have met his offence. One is almost disposed to suspect that, as with a colony of rooks, of which one must be shot to scare the crows, the turning point in the tide of clemency had been reached, and the next case which arose was doomed to be made an example of, and Captain Cameron being that one, thus met with an inelastic application of the strictest letter of the law. We do not for a moment say that the latter has not met with the strictest legal justice; but we do say that we think that he has been exceedingly unfortunate.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF AMRAVATI, &c

"As the Government of India have taken up the subject of the investigation of the antiquities of the country and the conservation of its ancient monuments, I hope," wrote Mr. J. Fergusson, in London, on the 10th June, to the Under Secretary of State for India, "I may be allowed to make a suggestion by which an opportunity of forwarding these objects may be availed of, but which, if neglected, is not, I fear, likely to occur soon again. An expedition is now being fitted out in India to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs on the 19th of August next. The party is to assemble at Masulipatam, but, as it happens to be during the rains, must proceed some way inland to make their observations. The spot they will probably choose must be in Guntoor, or somewhere between that town and Amravati. Their position, indeed, cannot be many miles from the last named place. What I would suggest is, that after all the operations connected with the eclipse are completed, the photographers who are attached to the expedition should be instructed, under the guidance of any of the officers who have a taste for such matters, to photograph any of the Amravati sculptures that may be visible 'in situ,' or built into more modern erections, and generally to collect what information they can about that most interesting monument. If it is feasible, it would also be most desirable if, after this, they could be detached to photograph some of the caves and temples in that neighbourhood. There are extensive caves at Dachapully, in the Palnad District, about 40 miles west of Amravati, and a short distance further west, about 20 miles on the Kistna, there are the beautiful and ancient temples of Streechellum. At Mungulgerry and Oondavally there are other caves—one at the latter place said to have an architectural elevation four stories in height. At Jilkragodum, in the Ellore District, there are other excavations said to be of great interest. Indeed, the whole country up to Worangul is full of antiquities of great interest, but utterly unknown to Europeans. Worangul itself is surrounded by the remains of an old capital of the Andra country, which it would be extremely interesting to know more about if the operations of the expedition could be extended so far. This country, being nearly equally remote from the three Presidency capitals of India, and quite out of the route of travellers, is

HOW TO SAVE.

(*Spectator.*)

KEEN workmen have told us that among their own comrades the inability of some quiet sober and industrious men to lay by a pound amounts to a mental incapacity, and we can see for ourselves that the statement is just as true of the professionals. The latter have, it is true, learned to dread poverty for women—as their daughters cannot work—with a dread which instils one form of thrift—and a shockingly wasteful form it is in the long run—and they do subscribe to life offices, but with that exception there is not a pin to choose between them and the workmen. They do not keep Saint Monday, but are just as short sighted as if they did.

We have often wondered why so many men, not vicious, or luxurious, or stupid, find it so hard to save, whether it would be possible to implant in lads the spirit of saving, as it is possible to implant the spirit of study, or ambition, or, as we believe, though this will be denied, the habit of calculation. No doubt a born instinct has something to do with the matter, for there are races which save, while others squander, just as there are mice which accumulate grains, and mice which starve two days to gorge themselves on the third. But much must be due to training and circumstance, else the Saxon in Edinburgh and the Saxon in Kent, the Frenchman in Brittany and the Frenchman in Spitalfields, would not differ so violently as they do in the accumulative faculty. A Breton would grow rich and portion his daughters, and leave heaps of broad pieces behind him on Spitalfields wages, and so would a genuine Lowlander on the income of an Essex artisan. The evil, the greatest of the economical evils, in our society, must be curable, and the first step to cure it is to ascertain its cause. The *Times* said, about a year since, it was inability to do multiplication, to remember that a shilling a day is £18 5s. a year; and the suggestion was shrewd, but it does not cover the whole case. Nobody saves less than the man who is always worrying over the details of his daily expenditure, fixed, as it usually is, by circumstances he can hardly control, who is always multiplying the omnibus fare he cannot avoid by 626. It is not love of luxury, for very simple men very often do not save; and it is not, like extravagance, due to wilfulness, for the majority would like to save if they only saw the way. Patience is, we strongly suspect, the wanting faculty in non-savers; but that is a very dreary thought, for patience is one of the virtues which cannot be instilled from the outside. Endurance can, but a born impatience can no more be cured than that "restless marmot," or whatever it is, in the Zoological could be taught to keep itself quiet for fifty seconds. Is it, however, possible to secure the results of patience without securing the virtue, if it be a virtue, itself? We suspect it is, and that a very slight adjustment of our social system would develop the habit in unexpected strength. The writer had once the fortune to live among an English community in which every man either saves, or thinks he will save, or is slightly annoyed with himself for not saving, and repeatedly saw men instinctively careless of money, born spendthrifts, succeed in the attempt. It was always done in one way—a way any one with an ascertained income or salary can adopt, but which Englishmen seem to dread as a sort of slavery. This was to apply the life-insurance principle to the entire income. Most men, indeed all men who begin it, find in themselves the nerve and the patience to pay the premium on life insurance, and they have only to compel themselves to the same practice on a larger scale to make independence certain. Let them pay away into a bank, month by month or quarter by quarter, the sum they think they can afford, or, rather are determined to afford, as a first charge upon income, a life insurance, and live upon the remainder, running into debt, if necessary, rather than break the rule. seems somewhat silly advice, and one to be defended only by experience; but the man who tries it will find in two years that his ideas of his own wealth have contracted, that he regards the "remainder" as his whole income just, as much as if he were paying the same sum to a life insurance or a mortgage. No doubt any compulsion from without makes the matter easier, as all men know and we have always wondered why some great bank did not trade on that special form of human weakness, opening accounts on which no cheques could be drawn, except at long-distant intervals, or after some disagreeable process. Very slight obstacle will prevent people from spending money once saved, and the simple rule of the old savings banks that a depositor must attend in person or send a certificate was the key-note to the success which attended that artificial inducement to thrift. Molly would soon lose all her savings if she could draw cheques, and a couple far above Molly would be immensely benefited by a similar inability. A money box without a key somehow seems more attractive to a child than a money-box with one, and about money the half of us are babies. But men can make themselves do it by compulsion from within, just as we often seen the most luxurious class of society set themselves just in this way to pay off ancient mortgages which worry them only in their pride. The sense of the hopelessness of the task disappears as the heap grows, and the pace at which it grows soon astonishes the depositor. Half the workers in London of all grades would live just as comfortably on three-fourths of their income as on the whole, the difference going in superfluities; and four years of such saving gives them the clear year's income, the possession of which makes the whole difference between independence and slavery, care and contentment, poverty and competence. There is no need whatever to set up any loftier standard of saving, to dream of fortunes, or think for ever about the charms of that garden which is to repay the stupid mistake made by so many active men, called "retiring from business." We will guarantee any man who has once saved a whole year's income from ever again growing poor through any default of his own. If the worthy woman whose letter suggested this lay sermon ever gets that £200 she will live to be rich, for she will have learned what half England does not know—the secret of accumulation.

THE TIME FOR MARRYING.

(*Imperial Review.*)

We will suppose—and luckily the supposition is not a hazardous one, but perfectly conformable to general experience—that first love is by no means last love, but actually comes to be regarded, by a retrospective vision that perhaps is not wholly disinterested in the view it takes, as scarcely love at all. In other words, let us suppose that a man has reached that particular period of life, essentially a transitional one, at which, unless he is a true philosopher—and he never is just at that time, though he invariably regards himself as such—the independent male is rather ashamed of ever having been in love, and utterly refuses to be subject to women. He is above that sort of thing now. He does not want to marry; indeed, he would not marry for worlds. He has no objection to the fair sex. On the contrary, he is extremely and conspicuously partial to them, but it is in a deliberately desultory way. We have an invincible objection to saying anything that may sound offensive to women; but we are speaking historically, and are describing the masculine attitude towards them under certain ephemeral circumstances, without in any degree commending it. Therefore is it that we state that the average man, during what may be called the period of suspended animation in his existence, regards women rather as the *jucunda* than the *idonea vitæ*, and more in the light of dolls than of the deities they once appeared to him, or than in that of indispensable companions as he will eventually come to consider them. He finds them—nearly all of them—both pretty and agreeable; and when he has nothing else to do, he instinctively flies to their fascinating but by no means perilous society. He brightens his wit upon them, with them regales his elegant indolence, and occasionally gratifies his vanity. On the whole, he is grateful to them, and he would indeed be a monster were he otherwise, for they make life intensely though quietly pleasant to him. He always speaks well of them, better indeed than they speak of him; but—perhaps we ought to say, for—he never proposes to marry any of them. Imagination has long ceased to be his guide, and he has not yet fallen into the hands of any other and less flighty familiar. He is just now his own philosopher and friend, and he picks his way through life, encumbered though it be with infinite snares, with almost supernatural security. Clearly it is superfluous to inquire if this be the period at which a man should marry, since he is so averse as positively to be unable to take the steps which lead to his doing so. He will not fall in love. More than that, he cannot. And we would never recommend so serious a consequence unless preceded by its legitimate cause.

Happily, however, fickleness is not the exclusive characteristic of extreme youth, nor is love the only pursuit in which mankind display their insatiable mania for change. They grow tired of not loving almost as soon as of its opposite, and continued liberty is as irksome to them as continued thraldom. Woman in general, that was to our typical human specimen so charming a toy, ere long becomes to him an intolerable bore, and the society that recently filled the vacuum of existence now does but increase it. He has said all his good things; his wit is exhausted; his vanity is satiated; his very indolence is oppressed with fruitless frivolity; his digestion has shown signs of its existence; he would not swear that he has not felt a twinge of gout, and he *would* swear that his attention has been called to two or three hairs of inharmonious grey; and, following in the wake of innumerable ancestors, his now really manly bosom yearns for the *domus et placens uxor*,—to be a householder and a husband. He has evaded the rates and taxes of life quite long enough, and it is time that he should be put on the matrimonial register. Now is his time; now the turn of the tide of which we spoke. Woe to him if he allows it to to pass! The very minutes are precious. Once more, just as in youth, he actually wishes to be married, and the wish throws him into a condition for being once more deluded. But his rejuvenescence is only partial; and accordingly, most luckily for him and for everybody concerned, his delusion will be limited. It will be just enough to permit of his fancying somebody or other rather divine, tempered by the half-suppressed suspicion that she will turn out after all, to be tolerably human. In such a mixed mood, he is most likely to choose both wisely and well. But let him choose quickly; for his rejuvenescence, besides being partial, is likewise very transitory; and should he wait till the recovered wish to marry deepens into a desperate sort of feeling that he fears he never will, and that he does not know whom on earth to select, he will find that his heart has for ever fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and that marriage if he ever accomplishes it will at best be a makeshift. This, then, is the time for marrying, when the curfew-bell is tolling and announcing that the fires of youth must be extinguished. The passionate flame of early manhood burns too fitfully and fiercely for the domestic hearth; it troubles more than it warms. But it is just as it is expiring, in obedience to a sovereign law, and whilst yet it yields sufficient light for a discriminating choice that selection should be made of a companion for the curtained evening of life. Waiting till it is completely out, a man will have to choose in the dark. Thus, even satiety is the wise man's friend; and in nothing does it show its friendliness more in this, that it quits him the moment it has performed its celestial mission and linked him to a wife.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THERE would be something touching in the way in which people discuss the question of labour and wages, and in the desperate efforts made by Mr. Gladstone and other persons of high position to make love to the workman, if there was not almost always a touch of absurdity in such proceedings. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, never approaches such subjects without an elaborate patting and stroking of the working man which is intelligible only upon the assumption that *prima facie* the labourer and the gentleman are natural enemies, and that they must be expected to regard each other as such, unless the higher class approaches the lower with the most elaborate assurances of goodwill and kindness. Such language as the following appears to us very ill-judged. After condemning in strong terms the crimes committed by some trade unions, Mr. Gladstone went on to say:—"Some things the working men required at their hands. In the first place it was required they should be approached in a friendly spirit, that they should feel that they were able to place confidence in their good intentions, that they should be assured that they were not approached in the spirit of class, but in the spirit of men who were attached to the truth," &c., &c. What can be the use of this sort of preaching? Does any human being suppose that any kind of men whatsoever, whether working men or idle men, are indifferent to being approached in an unfriendly spirit, or are disposed to deal with people whom they believe to entertain bad intentions towards them, or to be utterly indifferent to their interests, or to be actuated by interests opposed to their own? Such protestations always appear to us either proxy, patronizing, or insincere. No one suspects Mr. Gladstone of insincerity, but at times he is as prosy as a man must be who, being already fully occupied with politics, will never miss an opportunity of doing a little philanthropy and promoting peace and good-will between different classes of the community. Blessed no doubt are the peacemakers, but at times they are bores.

After Mr. Gladstone's little sermon the meeting proceeded to discuss a variety of resolutions about strikes, some of which seem very unimportant. One piece of vigorous good sense enlivened the discussion, and appeare to us to sum up pretty nearly all that can be said upon the whole subject of strikes. It was uttered by Mr. Applegarth, who observed that "no sentiment ought to be brought into the question. When employers were like the employed in trying to get as much as possible for as little as they could." Add to this the obvious qualification that even in driving a bargain it is possible to insist too strongly upon your own interest, and that it never can be the interest either of masters or of men that the profits of any given trade to the capitalist should be permanently depressed much below the average profits of other trades, and nearly all that can be said upon the subject will have been said. If, instead of meeting together and kissing each other in public, masters and men would treat each other simply as civilized and rational beings who have to drive a bargain, and who have a common interest in producing the maximum of profit, though their interests in dividing it when it is produced are conflicting, they would get on much better together. People can buy and sell all sorts of other things without either quarrelling or crying over the transaction, and if they could only see it there is no reason why they should not deal in labour just as coolly.

The most remarkable feature of the evening was the attack made by Mr. Ruskin on this view of the subject. Replying to Mr. Dering, who had said that whenever it was possible "men would seek their own interests even at the expense of other classes," he observed that many students of political economy "looked upon man as a predatory animal, while man on the contrary was an affectionate animal, and until the mutual interest of classes was based upon affection, difficulties must continue between those classes." There are, as it appears to us, several weak points in this statement. One obvious one is that most animals are both predatory and affectionate. Wolves will play together, herd together, hunt together, kill sheep together, and yet, if one wolf is wounded, the rest will eat him up. Animals, too, which as between each other are highly affectionate, are predatory to the last degree as against creatures of a different species or creatures of their own species who have got something which they want. Hence, if men are actuated to some extent at some times, and towards some persons, by their affections, and to a different extent at other times towards the same or other persons by their predatory instincts, they would resemble other animals. Mr. Ruskin's opposition between the predatory and affectionate animal is thus merely imaginary. Apart from this the description of man as "an affectionate animal" appears to us not merely incomplete but misleading. Of course the affections are a most important branch of human nature, but they are by no means the whole of it. A very large department of human nature is primarily self-regarding. A man eats and drinks because he is hungey or thirsty, and he buys and sells because he wants to get gain. These are and always will be his leading motives, but they are no doubt to a certain extent counteracted in civilized life by motives of a different kind. No man is altogether destitute of regard for the interests and wishes of his neighbours, and almost every one will sacrifice something more or less for the gratification of others. Still, self-interest of the most direct unmistakable kind is the great leading active principle in many departments of life, and in particular in the trading department; to deny this is to shut one's eyes to the sun at noonday. To try to change is like trying to stop the revolution of the earth. To call it a "predatory" instinct is to talk at random. To take from a man by force what he possesses is an essentially different thing from driving the hardest of hard bargains with him. Every bargain is regarded as an advantage by both parties at the time when it is made, otherwise it would not be made at all. If I save a drowning man's life on condition that he will convey to me his whole estate, he is better off than if I leave him to drown. My act is certainly not affectionate, but neither is it predatory. It improves the condition of both parties, and the same is true of all trade.

The most singular part of Mr. Ruskin's address consisted of a catechism which appears to us to admit of very simple answers, which we will proceed to give, as "the questions were received with much applause," though we do not appreciate their importance. They are as follows:—

Question.—"I. It is stated in a paper read before the jurisprudence section of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and afterwards published at their office, that 'without the capitalist labour could accomplish nothing' (p. 4). But for long periods of time in some parts of the world the accumulation of money was forbidden, and in others it was impossible. Has labour never accomplished anything in such districts?"

Answer.—Capital is not merely "an accumulation of money." It is a general name for the whole stock by and out of which things are made. Labour never accomplished anything without materials or anything important without tools and materials and tools are capital.

Question.—"2. Supposing that in the present state of England the capital is necessary, are capitalists so? In other words, is it needful for right operation of capital that it should be administered under the arbitrary power of one person?"

Answer.—Yes, it is, unless you do away with the institution of private property. It is necessary for the right operation of capital that some one or other should have arbitrary power over it, and that arbitrary power must either be lodged in individuals, who thereupon become capitalists, or else in the public or its representatives, in which case there is only one capitalist—the State.

Question.—"3. Whence is all capital derived?"

Answer.—From the combination of labour and material.

Question.—"4. If capital is spent in paying wages for labour or manufacture which brings no return (as the labour of an acrobat or manufacturer of fireworks), is such capital lost or not? and if lost, what is the effect of such loss on the future wages fund?"

Answer.—In the case supposed the capital ceases to exist as capital, and the future wages fund is diminished to that extent; but see the next answer.

Question.—"5. If under such circumstances it is lost, and can only be recovered (much more recovered with interest) when it has been spent in wages for productive labour or manufacture, what labours and manufactures are productive, and what are unproductive? Do all capitalists know the difference, and are they always desirous to employ men in productive labours and manufactures, and in these only?

Answer.—Generally speaking, productive labour means labour which produces useful or agreeable results. Probably no paid labour is absolutely unproductive; for instance, the feats of the acrobat and the fireworks amuse the spectators. Capitalists in general desire to employ men in labours and manufactures which produce gain to the capitalists themselves. The amount of the gain depends on the relation between the demand for the product and the cost of production, and the demand for the product depends principally on the extent to which it is useful or agreeable, that is, upon the extent to which the labour is productive or unproductive. In this indirect way capitalists are generally desirous to employ men in productive labours and manufactures, and in them only.

Question.—"6. Considering the unemployed and purchasing public as a great capitalist, employing the workmen and their masters both, what results happen finally to this purchasing public of it employs all its manufacturers in unproductive labour? and what if it employs them all in productive labour?"

Answer.—This is not the light in which we should consider the "unemployed and purchasing public." But if they are all to be considered in that light, it is abvious that the result of employing all manufacturers in doing what is useless or disagreeable would be general misery, and *vice versa*.

Question.—"7. If there are thirty workmen, ready to do a day's work, and there is only a day's work for one of them to do, what is the effect of the natural laws of wages on the other twenty-nine?"

Answer.—The twenty-nine must go without work and wages, but the phrase "natural law" is not ours.

Question.—"8. (*a.*) Is it a natural law that for the same quantity or piece of work, wages should be sometimes high, sometimes low? (*b.*) With what standard do we properly or scientifically compare them, in calling them high or low? (*c.*) and what is the limit of their possible lowness under natural laws?"

Answer.—(*a.*) It is an inevitable result from the circumstances in which mankind are placed, if you call that a natural law.

(*b.*) High wages are wages greater than those which have been usually paid at a given time and place in a given trade; low wages are the reverse. There is no absolute standard of wages.

(*c.*) The limit of the possible lowness of wages is the starvation of the workman.

Question.—"9. In what manner do natural laws affect the wages of officers under Government in various countries?"

Answer.—9. In endless ways, too long to enumerate.

Question.—"10. If any man will not work, neither should he eat. Does this law apply to all classes of society?"

Answer.—10. No; it does not. It is not a law at all, but merely a striking way of saying that idleness produces want.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No Interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comtoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 1011/16d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight	on	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	on	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	on	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand	on	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
Circular Notes		1s. 10½d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Hours of Business—10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at	1s. 10¾d.	"
2 do.	at	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 10 5/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and in the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£20	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 3 do.	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
" 2 do.	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 1 do.	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 11/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months			6 per cent.
6 do.			5 "
3 do.			4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (CLOTH BOUND.)

The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. Whyte Melville	4	8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4	8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler	3	12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3	12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton	4	8
Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith	4	8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	3	0
Ditto Ditto	4	8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3	12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c.	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Too Strange not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Which shall it be?	4	8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.	4	8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4	8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4	8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell	4	8
Phœnic Keller. ditto	4	8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4	8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4	8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	4	8
The Channings. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Falcons	4	8
The Brookes of Bridlemere. By W. Melville	4	8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	3	12
Digby Grand. ditto	3	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	2	12
Silas Marner. ditto	1	14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4	8
Puniana: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sells, &c., now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6	8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2	0
Schnick-Schnack: trifles for the little ones	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5	12
Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by Trebutien	5	12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4	8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	3	12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge	2	12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3	12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot	3	12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4	8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5	12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe	4	8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions, By R. Whitelaw	2	12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co, just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.

Green Seal. { Quarts ..... Rs. 42 per dozen.
{ Pints in 2 doz. cases " 21 "

Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
" 6 " Pints " 3 "
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 20	"
Do. Moselle	Qts.	" 42	"
Do. Brandy		" 41	"
Do. Sherry		" 25	"
Do. Claret		" 23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry		" 22	"
Port Wine of 1815		" 30	"
Do. of 1847		" 24	"
W. McEwan's Beer	Qts.	" 5	"
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 3	"

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	" pints at	" 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	" Champagne at	" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perledes Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.		
Do. Enamel	do.	do.
Do. do.	Jack Boots.	do.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.		
Do. Patent Dress	do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M, McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670	Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250	Tierces I. M. Beef.
150	Barrels Irish Pork.
20 "	Oatmeal.
30 "	Split Peas.
13	Casks Vinegar.
4 "	Fortified Lime Juice.
50	Cases }
20	Boxes Soap.
12	Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 "	6 " " Soup and Bouilli.
3 "	2 " " Assorted Soups.
6 "	2 " " Meats.
50	½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285	Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75	Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300	Kiln-dried Flour.
50	Firkins Butter.
265	Cheese in Tins.
99	Hams in Canvas.
100	Barrels bottled Beer.
25 "	" Porter.
2	Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2	½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1	Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4	Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1	Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 "	12 dozens Mustard.
1 "	Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50	Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12	Quarter Casks Rum.
200	Cases Sherry Wine.
200 "	Martell's Brandy.
40 "	Champagne.
40	Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30	Bread Tanks complete.
20	7-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10	V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 "	" Rings for Covers.
12	Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 "	Cut Nails.
6	Casks White Zinc Paint.
6	Br